The 1st October 1895.

The following is the Dewan's Address read at the opening of the Assembly—

GENTLEMEN,

At this Dasara we meet under the shadow of the great calamity which has deprived us of the masterhand that guided the destinies of this State in the ways of peace and progress during the past fourteen years. Our late Sovereign passed away in the prime of life and in the midst of a most beneficent career. His untimely death was lamented as a great national misfortune throughout India; it evoked feelings of widespread sympathy in England; it was deplored as an Imperial loss by the British Government. For us, his subjects, whose good ever occupied the foremost place in his heart, it is impossible to cease to bemoan our great loss. Time cannot assuage our sorrow. The many monuments of his rule will ever remind us of the nobility of his character and the beneficence of his aims. In our affliction, however, we have the great consolation to know that his illustrious consort is with us to guide us and encourage us in the task of administration, and what is more, that stricken with sorrow as she is, our Sovereign-lady has with exemplary self-denial placed the prestige of her great name, her rare intelligence and great heart at the disposal of her loving subjects, by consenting to preside over the Government of the country as Regent of the State. It is our earnest hope and prayer that under her enlightened guidance and the blessings of the Almighty, the State may continue to grow and to prosper, and that seven years hence, when His Highness our young and beloved Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur enters upon his noble inheritance, he may find that his birthright has been conserved and improved under the care of those who, under the *ægis* of the British Government, are entrusted with the great responsibility of administering the country during his minority.

2. By command of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent I proceed to the task which now falls to me of giving you a history of the past year, and I begin by asking your attention to the following classified statements of the Income and Expenditure of the State during 1894-95:—

Receipts.

Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	94,40,167	95,57,323	+1,17,156
Salt	25,497	18,234	— 7,263
Stamps	7,06,031	7,10,533	+ 4,502
Excise—			
(*a*) Arrack	16,24,056	17,90,740	+1,66,684
(*b*) Toddy	13,25,882	13,50,104	+ 24,222
(*c*) Miscellaneous	51,698	52,263	+ 565
Total Excise ...	30,01,636	31,93,107	+1,91,471
Sayer	3,48,075	4,41,852	+ 93,777
Mohatarfa	3,21,117	2,64,533	— 56,584
Forests—			
(*a*) Sandalwood	9,29,345	8,57,746	— 71,599
(*b*) Timber and fuel	2,66,574	2,04,571	— 62,003
(*c*) Other forest items	2,25,850	2,79,103	+ 53,253
(*d*) Kheddas	44,085	40,096	— 3,989
Total Forests ...	14,65,854	13,81,516	— 84,338
Gold Mining—			
(*a*) Five per cent royalty	7,22,129	7,33,527	+ 11,398
(*b*) Prospecting license fees, premia on new leases granted, &c.	3,500	1,000	— 2,500
Total Gold Mining ...	7,25,629	7,34,527	+ 8,898
Registration	97,279	96,180	— 1,099
Amrut Mahal	38,107	19,334	— 18,773
State Investments and Bank Deposits—			
(*a*) Interest on Government Securities ...	2,63,144	3,96,275	+1,33,131
(*b*) Interest on Deposit in the Madras Bank ...	1,16,679	1,03,249	— 13,430
(*c*) Profit on Government of India Securities sold	19,720	31,784	+ 12,064
Total State Investments and Bank Deposits ...	3,99,543	5,31,308	+1,31,765
Interest on loans and arrears of revenue ...	27,651	38,785	+ 11,134
Law and Justice—			
Courts	57,245	58,192	+ 947
Jails	25,300	23,259	— 2,041
Total Law and Justice ...	82,545	81,451	— 1,094
Police	1,928	1,459	— 469
Education	81,019	87,835	+ 6,816
Medical	11,759	7,050	— 4,709
Scientific and Minor Departments	10,800	5,572	— 5,228
Stationery and Printing	4,762	5,264	+ 502
Public Works	23,252	32,848	+ 9,596
Other items	1,08,848	2,68,425	+1,59,577
Grand Total ...	169,21,499	174,77,136	+5,55,637

Expenditure.

Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A			
Subsidy	24,50,000	24,50,000	...
Civil List	14,00,000	14,00,000	...
Political Pensions, including allowances in lieu of Jahgirs.	1,21,496	1,10,510	— 10,986
Total A ...	39,71,496	39,60,510	— 10,986
B			
Refunds and Drawbacks—			
Irrigation Cess merged in Land Revenue ...	1,54,710	1,56,444	+ 1,734
Ditto adjustments for 1892-93 ...	70,668	...	— 70,668
Other items	64,412	64,860	+ 448
Total Refunds and Drawbacks ...	2,89,790	2,21,304	— 68,486
Land Revenue Charges—			
Deputy Commissioners and Establishments ...	1,75,825	1,79,029	+ 3,204
Sub-Division Officers and Establishments ...	24,107	23,520	— 587
Assistant Commissioners and Establishments ...	70,544	78,263	+ 7,719
Taluk Establishments	3,17,510	3,21,619	+ 4,109
Survey and Settlement	1,35,583	1,36,876	+ 1,293
Inam	7,741	7,048	— 693
Temporary and Permanent Remuneration of Village Officers.	5,85,992	5,90,030	+ 4,038
Miscellaneous	46,159	41,791	— 4,368
Total Land Revenue Charges ...	13,63,461	13,78,176	+ 14,715
Stamps	26,997	32,793	+ 5,796
Excise	2,15,976	1,72,354	— 43,622
Sayer	12,989	13,174	+ 185
Forests, including Elephant Kheddas	4,86,076	4,65,355	— 20,721
Gold Mining	7,156	6,873	— 288
Registration	47,549	49,615	+ 2,066
Amrut Mahal	26,271	27,735	+ 1,464
Total B ...	24,76,265	23,67,379	—1,08,886
C			
Interest—			
Interest on Mysore Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs ...	98,705	1,01,700	+ 2,995
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits	1,00,115	1,07,768	+ 7,653
Interest on Charity Fund	9,924	12,143	+ 2,219
Total C ...	2,08,744	2,21,611	+ 12,867
D			
General Administration	2,88,716	3,20,992	+ 32,276
Law and Justice { Courts	7,74,816	7,95,714	+ 20,898
Law and Justice { Jails	83,350	79,838	— 3,512
Police	7,42,346	7,61,924	+ 19,578
Education	4,21,812	4,84,170	+ 62,358
Muzrai	3,10,388	3,38,616	+ 28,228
Medical	2,49,322	2,55,296	+ 5,974
Government Houses	82,727	1,31,347	+ 48,620
Scientific and Minor Departments	1,07,299	1,74,752	+ 67,453
Total D ...	30,60,776	33,42,649	+ 2,81,873
E			
Miscellaneous Charges—			
Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities, &c. ...	2,54,234	2,78,276	+ 24,042
Stationery and Printing	1,71,568	1,59,232	— 12,336
Premia, &c., on Govt. of India Pro-Notes purchased.	1,93,094	1,44,583	— 48,511
Other items	1,64,603	4,32,862	+ 2,68,259
Total E ...	7,83,499	10,14,953	+ 2,31,454
F			
Famine Relief (adjusted during the year)	31,370	89,638	+ 58,268
G			
Public Works, including Special Sanitary Works ...	24,98,628	29,37,474	+ 4,38,846
H			
Army	9,31,504	9,77,652	+ 46,148

3. *Land Revenue.*—Under "Land Revenue" there has been an increase of Rs. 1,17,156. The Demand was Rs. 1,43,712 better than in the previous year, and to this increased demand Raiyatwari lands alone contributed nearly Rs. 1,12,000. Of this latter amount, Rs. 19,208 were due to the completion of the Survey Settlement in Chamrajnagar and nearly the whole of the balance to extension of cultivation. The increase in occupied area during the year under all descriptions of land was 117,000 acres or nearly 183 square miles, yielding an additional assessment of Rs. 86,000. There were small variations under minor heads.

4. *Gold Mining.*—The Royalty recovered from Gold Mines amounted to Rs. 7,33,527 or Rs. 11,000 more than in 1893-94. The gold actually extracted during the year was valued at £844,271 as against £756,687 in the previous year. The details of the production of the various Mines were—

Names of Companies.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Weight of Bar Gold produced.	Equivalent in Standard Gold.	Certified value in	Weight of Bar Gold produced.	Equivalent in Standard Gold.	Certified value in
	Oz.	Oz.	£	Oz.	Oz.	£
Mysore Gold Mining Company ...	54,183	54,239	210,961	58,505	58,417	227,045
Urigam ditto ...	76,026	72,972	284,082	65,500	56,992	221,738
Nundydroog ditto ...	25,593	24,395	95,001	37,441	35,783	139,304
Balaghat ditto ...	5,792	5,680	22,104	3,289	3,261	12,691
Champion Reefs ditto ...	37,966	37,059	144,257	67,330	54,829	234,896
South-East Mysore Yerrakonda ditto ...	...	...	...	177	110	430
Mysore West ditto ...	41	36	141	587	430	1,623
Mysore Wynaad ditto ...	41	36	141	587	430	1,623
Nine Reefs ditto ...	...	...	...	1,161	1,037	4,031
Gold Fields Mysore ditto ...	...	...	...	53	...	...
Coramandal ditto ...	...	...	...	229	229	890
Total ...	199,642	194,417	756,687	234,859	211,518	844,271

5. *Excise.*—Under "Excise" there has been the large increase of Rs. 1,91,471, and, with the exception of a quarter of a lakh under "Toddy" and another Rs. 33,000 under "Vend Rent of Arrack Shops and Farms," the remainder of this large increase amounting to Rs. 1,33,000 was due to enhanced consumption of arrack, which rose from 392,593 gallons in 1893-94 to 426,572 gallons in 1894-95 or by 8·65 per cent. The underlying causes and peculiarities which affect the consumption of arrack in the different parts of our Province were fully detailed in my Address of last year and the accompanying tables will be found confirmatory of the explanation then offered :—

A

Tracts.	Consumption of arrack. 1893-94		Consumption of arrack. 1894-95		Increase over 1893-94	Percentage of consumption to total consumption	Percentage of increase to total increase.	Percentage of increase to consumption of the tract in 1893-94.
A—Coffee Taluks.	Galls.	dr	Galls.	dr	Galls.			
Manjarabad ..	9,302	...	10,916	...	...	...	...	...
Koppa ...	12,314	...	12,878	...	...	...	...	...
Chikmagalur ...	20,463	...	23,536	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgere ...	9,041	...	10,685	...	...	...	...	...
Total A ...	51,120	...	58,015	...	6,895	13·60	20·29	13·49
B—Particular Localities.								
Bangolore City ...	59,915	46	66,779	8	...	...	...	...
Mysore City ...	26,804	35	28,152	30	...	...	...	...
Kolar Gold Fields ...	44,120	21	48,549	26	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Taluk (excluding City) ...	21,146	42	24,948	30	...	...	...	...
Total B ...	151,987	42	168,429	43	16,442	39·48	48·39	10·82
Total A & B ...	203,107	42	226,444	43	23,337	53·08	68·68	11·49
C—Rest of the Province ...	189,485	48	200,127	41	10,642	46·92	31·32	5·61
Total A, B & C ...	*392,593	39	426,572	33	33,979	100	100	8·65
Civil and Military Station ...	* 92,512	20	100,625	23	8,113	...	...	...
Coorg ...	66,008	...	67,848	...	1,840	...	...	...

* The figures of consumption for 1893-94 were calculated upon the amount of duty, but those given here are the actuals of consumption.

B

Taluks where number of shops has been reduced but consumption increased—

No.	Taluks.	Consumption of arrack. 1893-94		Consumption of arrack. 1894-95		Increase.	Number of shops. 1893-94	Number of shops. 1894-95
		Galls.	drs.	Galls.	drs.	Galls.		
1	Bangalore (excluding City)	21,146	42	24,948	30	3,802	57	56
2	Heggaddevankote ...	868	0	921	0	53	8	6
3	Shimoga	15,351	0	16,302	0	951	49	48
4	Nagar	877	0	902	0	25	8	7
5	Koppa	12,314	0	12,878	0	564	44	43

Taluks where shops have been increased but consumption reduced—

No.	Taluks.	Consumption of arrack. 1893-94.		Consumption of arrack. 1894-95.		Decrease.	Number of shops. 1893-94.	Number of shops. 1894-95.
		Galls.	drs.	Galls.	drs.	Galls.		
1	Sidlaghatta	5,370	0	4,708	0	662	23	24
2	Chikballapur ...	6,005	31	5,701	0	305	15	16
3	Goribidnur	1,752	1	1,240	0	512	6	7
4	Pavagada	453	0	440	0	13	3	4
5	Sorab	3,271	0	2,940	0	331	19	20

6. From Table A you will see that 68·7 per cent of the total increase in consumption is due to the Coffee Taluks and the particular localities under conditions of special industrial activity; that these localities containing 10 per cent of the Provincial population consume 53 per cent of the arrack issued for the Province, and that as regards these tracts and localities the consumption has increased by 11·49 per cent, while in the rest of the Province the increase is only 5·61 per cent. You will further observe from Statement B that the consumption of arrack does not altogether depend upon the number of shops, for, in five Taluks, where the number of shops was reduced, consumption has risen, and in five other Taluks, where the number of shops was increased, consumption has fallen. In 47 Taluks there was an increase of consumption and in 20 there was a fall. The Bangalore Taluk alone (including the City and Civil and Military Station) consumed more than the six Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan put together.

7. *Forests.*—Under "Forests" there has been a falling off of revenue to the extent of Rs. 84,338 due to smaller sales of sandal, timber and fuel. The war between China and Japan temporarily crippled one of our principal sandal markets; sales fell in consequence, and what was sold fetched lower prices* than in the previous year, the total decrease in revenue actually realized being Rs. 71,599. There was also a falling off under "Timber" owing to the closing of the Railway sleeper supply, and the substitution of Singarani coal for wood-fuel by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company affected likewise our Revenue from this latter source. But the loss under Timber and Fuel was nearly made up by the development of the Revenue from Minor Forest Produce.

	Tons.	Average price. Rs.
* 1893-94...	2,261¾	420
1894-95...	2,137⅞	391

8. *Kheddas.*—Under "Elephant Kheddas" the income of Rs. 40,096 against an expenditure of Rs. 49,390 compares favorably with the previous year, though the Department still continues to be worked at a loss.

9. *Sayer.*—Under "Sayer" there has been an improvement of Rs. 93,777 due to increased production and larger sales of areca-nut.

10. *Mohatarfa.*—Under "Mohatarfa" there has been a falling off of Rs. 56,584 due to the transfer to the Municipal Funds of the Government moiety of Mohatarfa in municipal towns.

11. *Other Items.*—Under "Other Items" there was a large increase of Rs. 1,59,777. Nearly the whole of this amount accrued from acreage contributions. In 1888 the policy was adopted of levying these contributions from lands benefited by large new irrigation works executed by the State and the amounts realized since 1888 were adjusted in the accounts of the year under review and amounted to Rs. 1,60,589.

12. The other items of revenue call for no remark.

13. Taking together all heads of Receipts, the gross revenue of the past year amounted to Rs. 174,77,136 against Rs. 169,21,499 for 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 5,55,637.

14. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 149,11,866 as compared with only Rs. 139,62,282 in 1893-94, being an increase of Rs. 9,49,584. I will now briefly notice the principal items of increased expenditure:—

Rs.
14,715 under "Land Revenue Charges" was due chiefly to the revised scale of Assistant Commissioners and Taluk Establishments.

Rs.

32,276 under "General Administration." An increase of Rs. 19,720 was incurred owing to the revision of the Council and the Secretariat, Rs. 6,964 under His Highness the Maharaja's education, and Rs. 5 592 on account of additions to the Head-quarter Accounts and Treasury Establishments.

20,898 under "Law and Justice—Courts." Of this increase Rs. 5,000 was due to the disbursement for the whole year of the increased salary of the Chief Judge and two Deputy Registrars of the Chief Court, Rs. 5,000 to the new Sub-Judge's Court at Shimoga, and the balance to increased share of Land Revenue Charges.

19,578 under "Police." Out of this increase, Rs. 12,482 was owing to the transfer of charges from Municipal to Provincial Funds and the balance to the increased strength of the force, chiefly in the Bangalore City.

62,358 under "Education." Of which Rs. 17,000 was due to increases in the number and pay of the tutorial staff, Rs. 24,000 to increased grants-in-aid, the cost of new schools established and of Municipal and aided schools taken under the management of the Education Department, and Rs. 13,656 to scholarships for prosecuting Medical, Legal and Scientific studies in India and England.

28,228 under "Muzrai." The greatest part of this increase was incurred in the renovation and repair of 48 Temples and 7 Masjids.

48,620 under "Government Houses" was due chiefly to the purchase of houses and furniture and to the entertainment of guests.

67,453 under "Scientific and Minor Departments." To this large increase, the newly organized Geological Department contributed Rs. 39,378, the charges incurred in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, Rs. 18,795, and the pay of the Special Officer for Statistics and his establishment, Rs. 14,024.

2,68,259 under "Miscellaneous." The following items account for this large increase :—

		Rs.	Rs.
(1)	Bangalore City Improvement ...	39,968	
(2)	Reception of important personages ...	36,213	
(3)	Purchase of Khillats for presentation ...	29,448	
(4)	Charges in connection with His Highness the late Maharaja's tours and funeral obsequies ...	1,18,894	
(5)	Remission of raiyats' contributions for minor tank works. ...	20,566	2,45,089

58,268 under "Famine Relief" was due to the audit and adjustment of previous year's charges.

4,38,846 under "Public Works" will be fully noticed in another place.

46,148 under "Military Force." An increase of about Rs. 28,000 was due to the better pay and improved equipment adopted for the Imperial Service Cavalry, about Rs. 12,000 to the Transport Corps attached to it, and about Rs. 20,000 to a revision of the scale of pay for the Infantry. *Per contra* there were savings under other heads, chiefly under Head-quarter and Stud Farm Establishments.

15. I will next ask your attention to the following Statements of Gross and Net Revenue and Expenditure of the year :—

No. I.—Statement of Gross and Net Income, 1894-95.

Heads of Receipts.	1894-95 Gross receipts.	1894-95 Refunds & drawbacks.	1894-95 Charges.	1894-95 Net receipts.	1893-94 Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	95,57,323	1,70,096	13,78,176	80,09,051	78,40,542
2. Salt	18,234	...	..	18,234	25,497
3. Stamps	7,10,533	5,020	32,793	6,72,720	6,69,254
4. Excise	31,93,107	4,735	1,72,354	30,16,018	27,72,975
5. Sayer	4,41,852	36	13,174	4,28,642	3,35,086
6. Mohatarfa	2,64,533	...	...	2,64,533	3,21,117
7. Forests .. Ordinary ...	13,41,420	3,927	4,15,965	9,21,528	10,09,597
7. Forests .. Khedda ...	40,096	...	49,390	—9,294	—34,741
8. Gold Mining	7,34,527	...	6,873	7,27,654	7,18,473
9. Registration	96,180	127	49,615	46,438	49,539
10. Amrut Mahal	19,334	...	27,735	—8,401	11,836
11. Interest on State Investments and Bank Deposits.	5,31,308	...	..	5,31,308	3,99,543
12. Interest on Loans and Revenue Arrears.	38,785	...	...	38,785	27,651
13. Sundry other sources of income.	2,68,425	37,363	...	2,31,062	82,800
Total ...	1,72,55,657	2,21,304	21,46,075	1,48,88,278	1,42,29,169
Deduct—Net Expenditure as per Statement No. II ...				1,23,23,008	1,12,69,952
Surplus ...				25,65,270	29,59,217

No. II.—Statement of Gross and Net Expenditure, 1894-95.

Heads of Expenditure.	1894-95.			1893-94.
	Gross expenditure.	Income.	Net expenditure.	Net expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Subsidy	24,50,000	...	24,50,000	24,50,000
2. Civil List	14,00,000	...	14,00,000	14,00,000
3. Political Pensions	1,10,510	...	1,10,510	1,21,496
4. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan of 20 lakhs.	1,01,700	...	1,01,700	98,705
5. Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and Charity Funds.	1,19,911	...	1,19,911	1,10,039
6. General Administration ...	3,20,992	...	3,20,992	2,88,716
7. Law and Justice { Courts ...	7,95,714	58,192	7,37,522	7,17,571
7. Law and Justice { Jails ...	79,838	23,259	56,579	58,050
8. Police	7,61,924	1,459	7,60,465	7,40,418
9. Education	4,84,170	87,835	3,96,335	3,40,793
10. Muzrai	3,38,616	...	3,38,616	3,10,388
11. Medical	2,55,296	7,050	2,48,246	2,37,563
12. Government Houses	1,31,347	...	1,31,347	82,727
13. Scientific and Minor Departments ...	1,74,752	5,572	1,69,180	96,499
14. Superannuation Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	2,78,276	...	2,78,276	2,54,234
15. Stationery and Printing ...	1,59,232	5,264	1,53,968	1,66,806
16. Premia, &c., on Government of India Pro-Notes purchased.	1,44,583	...	1,44,583	1,93,094
17. Famine Relief	89,638	...	89,638	31,370
18. Public Works	29,37,474	32,848	29,04,626	24,75,376
19. Army	9,77,652	...	9,77,652	9,31,504
20. Other items	4,32,862	...	4,32,862	1,64,603
Total ...	125,44,487	2,21,479	123,23,008	112,69,952

16. The surplus of the year was thus Rs. 25,65,270 as against Rs. 29,59,217 of the previous year.

17. *Railways.*—We may now turn our attention to Railway earnings and payments during the past two years:—

	1894-95	1893-94
REVENUE ACCOUNT—		
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Mysore-Harihar Railway—		
Receipts.—Three-fourths of Net Earnings	3,73,463	4,06,242
Payments—Interest upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000.	7,42,916	7,17,021
Net Deficit—I. Mysore-Harihar Railway ...	3,69,453	3,10,779
II. Other State Railways—		
Receipts.—Net Earnings—		
(1) Mysore-Nanjangud line	13,781	14,159
(2) Bangalore-Hindupur line	62,090	50,088
(3) Kolar Gold Fields Railway	55,285	5,034
Total Receipts—II. Other State Railways ..	1,31,156	69,281

18. As usual, the Mysore-Harihar Railway shows a deficit, and this year the deficit is larger than that of 1893-94 by Rs. 58,674, as earnings declined by nearly Rs. 33,000 and interest rose owing to exchange by about Rs. 26,000, with the result that the net loss to the State under the Mysore-Harihar line during the year comes to Rs. 3,69,453. On the other hand, the other Railways which are owned in absolute property by the State have done fairly well, and the total net income under the various branches amounted during the year to Rs. 1,31,156, which on the capital outlay of 37½ lakhs gives a return of 3·5 per cent. The Mysore-Nanjangud and Bangalore-Hindupur lines earned 2·3 and 2·5 per cent, respectively, and the Kolar Gold Fields earned as much as 8·1 per cent on the capital outlay.

19. The amounts under Railway Revenue actually brought into account during the year, in settlement with the various working Companies, are exhibited below :—

	During 1894-95.			Remaining for settlement during 1895-96.
	On account of previous year's working.	On account of current year's working.	Total.	
MYSORE-HARIHAR RAILWAY—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Three-fourths of Net Earnings ...	2,51,508	1,58,442	4,09,950	2,15,022
Deduct—				
(1) Interest on English Loan ...	4,31,427	4,42,586	8,74,013	3,00,330
(2) Revenue Expenditure previous to 1886 and adjusted in the accounts of the year.	20,067	...	20,067	...
Deficit, Mysore-Harihar Railway ...	1,99,986	2,84,144	4,84,130	85,308
OTHER STATE RAILWAYS—				
Net Earnings	69,281	52,221	1,21,502	78,935
Net Deficit Revenue Account ...	1,30,705	2,31,923	3,62,628	6,373

20. The expenditure on Railway capital has declined from Rs. 7,27,187 to Rs. 1,17,095 owing to the completion of the Railways in hand. The annual payment into the Redemption Fund of 4 lakhs was duly made, and the net Railway payments of the year amounted to Rs. 8,79,723 as follows :—

	1893-94	1894-95
	Rs.	Rs.
Net Deficit on Revenue Account	1,58,804	3,62,628
Capital Account	7,27,187	1,17,095
Redemption Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Total ...	12,85,991	8,79,723

21. Deducting the sum total of Railway payments as above from the Surplus of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure, the Net Surplus of the year was Rs. 16,85,547 as compared with Rs. 16,73,226 for 1893-94. The year's Net Surplus added to the opening balance of Rs. 1,10,38,068 gave a closing balance of Rs. 1,27,23,615. Out of this amount, Rs. 85,79,100 were held in Government

Securities and the remainder in the Madras Bank and the various local Treasuries. We had in addition a sum of Rs. 27,81,513 to the credit of the Railway Loans Redemption Fund.

22. *Budget.*—The Budget of Revenue Receipts and Disbursements for the current year (Appendix I) estimates for an income of Rs. 1,67,61,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,43,73,000.

23. *Local Funds.*—Turning next to Revenue raised for local purposes, the Receipts from the one-anna cess on Land Revenue, Excise and Sayer amounted to Rs. 8,75,000, showing an improvement of Rs. 40,000 over the receipts of the past year and this corresponds with the increase under those heads of Revenue. Of this sum, Rs. 5,09,302 representing 76 per cent of the Land Revenue cess, were as usual assigned to the District Fund Boards.

	Rs.
(1) To Dist. Fund ...	5,09,302
(2) To Local Fund Genl.	1,56,393
(3) To Village School Fund ...	2,10,093
	8,75,788

The District Fund revenue from miscellaneous sources, including a grant-in-aid from Local Funds General of Rs. 34,000, amounted to Rs. 1,14,873, and the total amount available for expenditure by District Fund Boards was thus Rs. 6,24,175 as against Rs. 5,82,082 in 1893-94. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,91,247 as against Rs. 5,67,000 in 1893-94, and was distributed as follows:—

79·4 per cent on Communications and Buildings,
8·8 per cent on Medical aid,
3·25 per cent on Drinking water Wells,
2·55 on Village Sanitation, and

the balance on sundry items. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1,06,000 was expended from Local Funds General chiefly through the agency of District Fund Boards on roads, drinking water wells, musafirkhanas, village chavadis, bathing ghats, &c.

24. *Municipalities.*—During the year one minor Municipality was abolished and three were newly established, giving at the end of the year 107 Municipalities with an aggregate population of 5,40,000. The Municipal income from taxes was Rs. 4,35,000, and from sources other than taxes Rs 1,28,000. Out of the total income of Rs. 5,63,000, the amount spent during the year was Rs. 4,89,000, distributed as follows:—

23·22 per cent on Conservancy and Sanitation,
6·22 on Lighting,
37·65 on Public Works,
6·80 on Education,
7·29 on Medical aid, and

the remainder on miscellaneous items. The incidence of Municipal taxation rose from 9 annas, 3½ pies in 1893-94 to 12 annas, 10 pies in 1894-95. This increase was due not to new taxation but to increased revenue from the Government share of octroi and mohatarfa taxes transferred to all Municipalities as announced in my Address of last year.

25. *Agricultural Banks.*—Two Agricultural Banks on the principles described in my Address of last year were established during the year in the Seringapatam Taluk, and ten applications for the formation of similar banks in other parts of the Province have been received and are under the consideration of Government. This practical appreciation of the scheme in spite of its novelty is so far encouraging, and

in order to secure strict adherence to the co-operative principles underlying it the Government have deemed it expedient to publish forms of the Articles of Association for these Banks. It is our earnest hope that these beneficent institutions will spread all over the Province, that the public confidence in their stability and usefulness will grow day by day and that ere long these Banks will be financed solely by the people's money without any help from the Government Treasury.

26. *Public Works: Ordinary Public Works.*—The total outlay on Public Works other than Railways amounted to Rs. 35,95,449 which was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Provincial Fund	26,95,696
District Funds	4,07,680
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,28,986
Palace Fund	15,432
Sanitary Works Budget	2,47,655
Total ...	35,95,449

27. This unusually large outlay is accounted for by the heavy payments made on account of the pipes and machinery procured from England for the Bangalore and Mysore Water-works. A sum of Rs. 43,838 was also expended on works chargeable to other Departments, making the total outlay by the Public Works Department, Rs 36,39,287. Its classification by service heads is given below:—

General Budget.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military Buildings	71,759	3,467	75,226
Civil Buildings	2,24,780	54,373	2,79,153
Communications	2,72,409	5,49,927	8,22,336
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	4,59,061	5,398	4,64,459
Irrigation	10,03,535	1,56,100	11,59,635
Establishment	...	...	5,06,109
Tools and Plant	...	...	22,128
Suspense	...	..	18,748
Sanitary works including Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Suspense.	...	...	2,47,655
Outlay on non-budget works debitable to Forest, Education, Contributions, &c.	...	...	43,838
Grand Total ...			36,39,287

28. Under "Military Buildings," the expenditure was chiefly incurred in the construction of lines for the accommodation of Barr Sepoys stationed at the District Head quarters of Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Mysore and Shimoga, also on the partial reconstruction of the old dilapidated Sillédar lines at the last named station. The construction of lines for the Imperial Service Corps and Transport Service, which it has been decided to locate at Bangalore, has been in abeyance, pending the acquisition of the lands required. Under "Civil Buildings," about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were expended on the completion of a large number of incomplete works of the previous year and on the construction of a few new buildings considered absolutely necessary for the efficient administration of the several departments in the State.

29. Under "Communications," the expenditure amounted to nearly $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, of which nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were spent on opening out new roads and improving and bridging the existing ones to render them fit for traffic at all seasons of the year, and the balance $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on the maintenance of Provincial and District Fund roads measuring in all 5,091 miles. During the year 62 miles of new roads and $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles of extensions, which were commenced in previous years, were thrown open to traffic; fair

progress was made with the extension of roads in the Sagar Malnad and in the Channagiri Taluk (Shimoga District), and the new bridge across the Cauvery at Yedatorè was more than half completed.

30. The chief work of the year under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was the Hessarghatta water-supply for Bangalore which made excellent progress, and the inhabitants of the City may now look forward with confidence to an ample and pure supply within the next few months. Out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 19,50,000, Government have remitted in favor of the Municipality all but 8 lakhs of rupees and the works are calculated to supply a population of 120,000 at $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head at a cost of 6,250 gallons a rupee.

31. Under the head "Irrigation" altogether a sum of Rs. 11,60,000 was expended.

32. In the Kolar District, the 3 new reservoirs across the Pinákini, Chitrávati and Papághni rivers, which were far advanced in the previous year, were completed and handed over to the Revenue Department.

33. In the Tumkur District, the left bank channel from the Borankanave dam was completed and water allowed for irrigation up to the 12th mile.

34. The question of utilizing the Jayamangala and Garudachala streams in the Maddagiri Taluk, which has been under consideration for some years past, was practically settled by sanction of the Mávatur project for Rs. 2,81,928, of which Rs. 92,000 will be recouped by acreage contributions on occupied lands and by the public sale of Government waste lands.

35. In the Mysore District, the improvement and extension of the Hulhalli, Holesal, Kalhalli and Maddur anikat channels made good progress. The revised project for improving and extending the Saligram Rai channel, which is drawn from the left bank of the new Alalkatte anikat (Yedatore Taluk), was sanctioned for Rs. 4,28,422.

36. The only important work in the Shimoga District, the Sulekerè tank and channels, progressed satisfactorily.

37. In the Kadur District, the Kuksandra tank and Bannur anikat and channels were in hand.

38. In the Hassan District, the north Sriramadévar channel extension was practically completed and the irrigation of a large new area is now being carried on under it.

39. In the Chitaldrug District, the Vaduvalli new tank and the restoration of the Katheral tank were carried forward successfully.

40. In my last Address I alluded to the projected great Márikanave Reservoir and informed you that the building of the great dam depended on the assured stability of the rock foundations. To test these foundations great pains have been taken and considerable expense has been incurred, but I regret to inform you that the opinion of our Engineers, based upon the data so far available, is unfavorable. The rock even at the considerable depths at which it has been examined was found not impermeable to water, and as the hydraulic pressure against the proposed lofty dam would be enormous, the conditions of a somewhat lower dam than was originally intended are under investigation and the best project consistent with safety will, I trust, be carried out in due course.

41. The outlay of Rs. 11,60,000 under "Irrigation" includes the sum of Rs. 2,28,986 expended from the Irrigation Cess Fund on the maintenance of Irrigation works to secure the present revenue, on the annual maintenance of river channels, and on the restoration of minor tanks under the Revenue Department.

42. The Sanitary Branch of the Department of Public Works was, during the year, chiefly engaged on the construction of the works to bring into Mysore an additional supply of water from the Cauvery river. The works for supplying water to the towns of Hunsur, Yedatore, Nanjangud and Closepet and for improving the sanitation of those towns and for the drainage of a part of the Petta of Bangalore, were under execution and will be completed before long. Projects for the water-supply of Kolar and Chintamani were worked out, but the works designed proved too costly for the Municipalities to bear and the estimates are being modified. For the water-supply of the towns of Hassan and Chitaldroog, surveys have been prepared and suitable projects are now being developed. Sanitary works of all kinds continue to receive the best attention of our Public Works establishment. The allotment from Provincial Funds for drainage and water-supply works in the more important Municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,02,000.

43. *Railways.*—During the year which I am now passing under review, Railway operations were confined simply to the survey and location of a short extension of the Nanjangud line for the better service of the inhabitants of the town and of the crowds of pilgrims who resort to its temple, and to a "Reconnaisance Survey" for a branch line from Mudgere Station on the Bangalore-Mysore Section to Sivansamudram, the object of which is the possible development of the mineral resources of the Malvalli Taluk. For the construction of the Arsikere-Hassan line and its subsequent extension to Manjarabad and the West Coast, negotiations are still pending between English capitalists and the Secretary of State. It is now not proposed to undertake that branch of the Mysore Railway system from the State Revenue, the surplus of which available for Railway extensions can be better devoted to the Birur-Shimoga line in the first instance.

44. *Geology.*—As announced last year, this Department was established on the 1st October 1894 by the appointment of Mr. R. Bruce Foote, F.G.S., F.M.U., retired Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, as State Geologist, and of Dr. John W. Evans, D.SC., LL.B. (London), as Senior Geologist and Analyst.

45. A competitive examination of candidates for the post of Apprentice Geologist was held by a special Board of Examiners and on their recommendation the six best men were appointed and are being trained in the practical and theoretical work of the Department.

46. Various places in the Mandya, Hunsur and Tirumakudlu-Narsipur Taluks are being prospected for corundum and in the western part of the last named place, very promising results have lately been obtained by finding the corundum-yielding formation in situ, and the old abandoned gold workings at Butgahalli are also being explored.

47. The most important field tour of the year was made by the State Geologist in May when in company with four Apprentices he carried a traverse from the Banasandra Railway Station to Marikanavé through Chiknayakanhalli, Huliyar and Hiriyur. The report of Mr. Bruce Foote as to the geological character of the region gives a more hopeful view of the general stability of the foundations for the projected Marikanave reservoir.

48. *Public Instruction.*—Education in all its branches made satisfactory progress during the year. The total number under instruction was 111,020 or about 6000 more than last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,19,810, *Rs. 4,36,301

Note—From Provincial Funds* ...	Rs. 4,36,301	From Subscriptions and other miscellaneous sources ...	Rs. 1,60,408
,, Local Funds ...	1,92,169		
,, Municipal Funds ...	30,932	Total ...	8,19,810

from the Provincial Funds, Rs. 1,92,169 from the Local Funds, and Rs. 30,932 from Municipal Funds. The Municipal English schools which had not given satisfaction were abolished, and 45 Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools were established in their place, chiefly at Taluk stations, towards the cost of which the Municipalities concerned made fixed contributions. A Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, Teachers' Certificate Examinations and an Examination for Kannada Pandits were established during the year. The progress of the Maharani School and of Female Education in general was satisfactory. Two special classes for training adult Hindu widows for the profession of teaching were opened in the Maharani School. For the greater encouragement of primary Vernacular Education a system of grants-in-aid of Village Indigenous Schools and Village Night Schools was established.

49. *Oriental Library.*—During the year 320 manuscripts were acquired for the Oriental Library. Among these were a copy of Bodhayana's Srauta-Sutra and Grihya-Sutra and a Kannada work called Dharmásrva by Nágaraja.

50. *Administration of Justice.*—Civil litigation showed a perceptible increase during the year, while there was a marked diminution in crime especially under serious offences against the person and property. The value of property stolen fell by nearly 20·63 per cent, while the proportion recovered was more by 8·3 per cent. The proportion of successful trials was slightly better, and with the decrease in crime there was a decline in the number of convictions and in the jail population.

51. *Legislation*—During the year eight Regulations (*vide* Appendix II) were passed into Law, all of which except the Infant Marriage Regulation follow the corresponding British Laws. There were four successful prosecutions under the latter Regulation, and it is gratifying to note that in all cases the initiative came from the indignation of neighbours at the misuse of parental powers.

RETROSPECT.

52. Before concluding this Address, Gentlemen, it is Her Highness the Maharani-Regent's desire that I should give in this place a brief retrospect of His Highness the late Maharaja's rule during the past 14 years. On 25th March 1881 His Highness was invested with the administration of the State and he entered upon the duties of that exalted position under specially onerous conditions. During the long period of 50 years the State had been administered by the British Government, but unfortunately it had to encounter towards the closing years of that administration the most disastrous famine of which we have any record. A fifth of its population was swept away; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees had disappeared, and in its place there had come into existence a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government; the cash balance had become reduced to a figure insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the administration; every source of revenue was at its lowest; and the severe retrenchments which followed had left every Department of the State in an enfeebled condition. Not discouraged by these difficulties, His Highness from the very commencement set before himself as a first duty the protection of the State from the consequences of future famines. Railways and Irrigation works thus engaged his earliest attention. The record of the first four years of his reign is one of a severe and sustained struggle: crippled resources on the one hand and increasing Railway expenditure on the other imposing upon the new administration, as the first condition of its success, the most vigilant financial management, and His Highness had the satisfaction of achieving by the end of 1884 the completion of the first 140 miles of the State Railway from the current Revenues of the State and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. Then came the relief afforded by the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to

complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England and His Highness was thus enabled to devote the available resources of the State and carry out large Irrigation works in tracts most requiring this kind of protection. Under the circumstances above described the administration at the start of His Highness' reign was necessarily very highly centralized. The Dewan, or the Executive Administrative Head, had the direct control without the intervention of Departmental Heads of all the prinicipal Departments, such as the Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Mining, Police, Education, Muzrai, Legislative. As the finances improved and as Department after Department was put into good working order and showed signs of expansion, separate Heads of Departments were appointed; for Forests and Police in 1885, for Excise in 1889, for Muzrai in 1891, and for Mining in 1894. His Highness was able to resolve upon the appointment of a separate Land Revenue Commissioner only in the latter part of 1894, but for several years previously the administrative duties of this Department had been delegated to a single Councillor empowered to dispose of all the ordinary work of the Department and to a Committee of two Councillors vested with the appellate and revisional powers of the Government under the Land Revenue Code in *quasi* judicial matters. Similarly the ordinary work of the Departments of Local and Municipal Funds and of Legislation had been made over to individual Councillors and the executive duties of the Education Department had come to be more and more delegated to the Secretary. Thus the administrative policy of His Highness' reign was one of progressive decentralization.

53. *Finance.*—His Highness' reign was attended with a remarkable measure of financial success. It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakh. During the first three years the Revenues from all sources were generally stationary, and in the fourth year there was a considerable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the next ten years the improvement year after year was large and continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95 the annual revenue rose from 103 to 180½ lakhs or by 75·24 per cent, and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works and purposes of public utility, the Net Assets amounted to over 176 lakhs, in lieu of the Net Liability of 30¾ lakhs with which His Highness' reign began.

54. The Assets and Liabilities of the State on 31st March 1881 and on 30th June 1895 stood thus :—

On 31st March 1881.

	Rs.	Rs.
Assets—		
(1) Balance of State Funds	24,07,438	
(2) Capital Outlay on State Railway	25,19,198	
		49,26,636
Liabilities—		
Famine Debt due to the British Government ...	80,00,000	
Net Liabilities ...	30,73,364	

On 30th June 1895.

	Rs.	Rs.
Assets—		
(1) Balance of State Funds ...	127,23,615	
(2) Investment on account of Railway Loan Repayment Fund	27,81,500	
(3) Capital Outlay on Mysore—Harihar Railway ...	148,03,306	
(4) Capital outlay on other Railways	41,33,390	
(5) Unexpended portion of Capital borrowed for Mysore-Harihar Railway (with British Government)	15,79,495	
		3,60,21,306
Liabilities—		
(1) Local Railway Loan ...	20,00,000	
(2) English Railway Loan ...	1,63,82,801	
		1,83,82,801
Net Assets ...		1,76,38,505
Add other Assets—		
Capital Outlay on Original Irrigation works	99,08,935	

55. *Revenue.*—The measure of financial prosperity above described was secured not by resort to new taxation in any form or shape. It was mainly the result of a natural growth, under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important Irrigation works and the general expansion of Industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income. The Land Revenue Demand rose from 69 to 96 lakhs or by 39 per cent and the occupied area from 6,154 to 9,863 square miles or by 60 per cent. The Excise Revenue quite quadrupled itself during the 14 years owing to the elimination of middlemen, to a system of cheaper manufacture and higher duties, to the more vigorous suppression of illicit manufacture and to the increased consumption accompanying the growth of Industries the expansion of Public Works and Railways, and the great rise in wages. The Revenue from Forests more than doubled itself, while under Stamps and Registration the increase was 65 and 124 per cent, respectively.

56. *Gold Mining.*—The important industry of gold mining took firm root in the State during His Highness' rule. In 1886 a professional examination of the auriferous tracts in Mysore was made and the results duly published. For the first time, in 1886-87, Royalty on gold formed an item of our State Revenue and it reached the substantial figure of Rs. 7,33,000 last year on a production of gold valued at £ 844,000. A Geological Survey for the complete examination and record of the mineral resources of the country was established in 1894 and is now in full working.

57. *Land Tenure and Agriculture.*—The Revenue Survey and Settlement made satisfactory progress during His Highness' reign and 3 Taluks alone out of 66 now remain to be settled.

58. In 1881-82 His Highness abolished the Halat on Coffee of 4 annas per maund and established a new Coffee tenure combining the advantages of a permanent settlement with low rates of assessment. The Coffee area increased by 28 square miles. European Planters own 56,000 acres and Native Planters 102,000 acres.

59 The Khistbandi—or instalments for payment of revenue—was postponed by two months so as to enable the Raiyat to dispose of his produce on advantageous terms.

60. The Revenue Laws were codified, vexatious restrictions on the enjoyment and transfer of land were swept away and the freer relinquishment of unprofitable small parcels of land was allowed. As a means of remedying agricultural indebtedness a scheme of Agricultural Banks on strictly co-operative principles was introduced last year.

61. *Forests.*—The area of Reserved Forests increased from 643 to 1,704 square miles and 35 square miles of new plantations were formed.

62. *Education.*—The number of Goverment and Aided schools rose from 866 to 1,797 and the expenditure on them from Rs. 3,15,000 to Rs. 8,19,810. The increase in the number of boys was from 39,413 to 83,398 and in that of girls from 3,000 to 12,000. Eight hundred Primary Vernacular schools, fifty English Middle schools, five Industrial schools, two Normal schools, thirty Sanskrit schools, one First Grade English College and three Oriental Colleges were newly established during His Highness' reign.

63. *Irrigation.*—One hundred lakhs were spent on original Irrigation Works during His Highness' reign, making an addition of 355 square miles to the area under wet cultivation and bringing an additional revenue of 8¼ lakhs. With this

addition the area protected by Irrigation at the close of 1894-95 was 1,558 square miles. The expenditure on Irrigation in 1880-81 was Rs. 3,19,000. In the first 4 years of His Highness' reign it averaged 4¼ lakhs, in the next 4 years 8½ lakhs and in the last 6 years 13¼ lakhs.

64. Special encouragement was afforded to the construction of a large number of new irrigation wells, individually small but in the aggregate a most important work of famine protection. Rs. 4,18,500 were sanctioned as loans for these wells, of which 1,078 had been completed, benefiting 7,000 acres of land. No additional tax is levied on the dry lands converted into garden and wet by the aid of these wells.

65. *Communications.*—In addition to the expenditure from Local Funds, 67¾ lakhs from the State Revenue were devoted during His Highness' reign to new roads and to the maintenance and special improvement of existing ones. The mileage of roads rose from 3,930 to 5,107. The Malnad roads received particular attention, and the special expenditure upon them was Rs. 11,44,000 in the coffee tracts and Rs. 6,36,000 in the remaining Malnad.

66. *Railways.*—At the Rendition the length of the State Railway open to traffic was 58 miles. The addition made to it during His Highness' reign was 315 miles at a cost of 164¼ lakhs.

67. *Municipal and Local Funds.*—The number of Municipalities rose from 88 to 107, annual Municipal receipts from Rs. 2,76,500 to Rs. 5,63,000 and the annual expenditure on Conservancy and Public Works from 2½ lakhs to Rs. 4,89,000. The Local Funds revenue likewise increased from Rs. 5,75,000 to Rs. 8,75,000 per annum and the annual expenditure on communications and conservancy from Rs. 3,72,000 to Rs, 6,97,000.

68. During His Highness' reign, Municipalities were benefited to the extent of 1½ lakh a year by assignments from the State Revenues and the District Funds were also benefited to the extent of ¾ lakh a year by the transfer of 657 miles of Roads from the District Fund to the D. P. W. Budget.

69. *Sanitation.*—Special attention to sanitation was an important feature of His Highness' reign. In addition to ordinary sanitary works carried out by the various District Fund Boards and Municipalities, His Highness devoted the large sum of Rs. 27,15,221 from State Revenues for the improved sanitation of the Capital cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the larger Moffusil towns throughout the State. Among the more important works which were completed, or are approaching completion may be mentioned (1) the Water-supply and partial drainage of Mysore, (2) the filling in of the insanitary ditch round that City, (3) the extension of the Mysore and Banglore Cities, (4) the scheme of Water-supply to the latter, (5) Water-supply, drainage and extension schemes for the Moffusil towns, besides numerous drinking water wells throughout the State.

70. *Medical Relief.*—The number of Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 19 to 114 and the number of patients treated from 130,723 to 706,915. His Highness fully appreciating the importance of Lady Dufferin's philanthropic movement directed the training and employment of midwives all over the country and the opening of special Dispensaries for women and children. All but 3 Taluks out of 66 have been provided with midwives and 5 Dispensaries for women and children have been opened in District Head-quarter towns.

71. *Population.*—In the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population increased by 18·34 per cent, a higher ratio than in the surrounding Provinces, and there is reason to believe that during the last four years the ratio of increase was even higher. During His Highness' reign the rate of mortality is estimated to have declined 6·7 per mille and the average duration of life to have risen from 24·93 to 25·30

72. Gentlemen, I must now bring this Address to a close with the above rapid Statistical summary, reserving for a future occasion, a fuller account of His Highness the late Maharaja's reign.

MYSORE,
1*st October* 1895.

K. SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.